

WHOLE NUMBER 8,199.

Recent Deaths.

News was received in this city the past week of the death in Providence of Mrs. Eugene W. Knight, niece of Mr. Edwin H. Miller.

The New Arabian Nights

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The SUICIDE CLUB

PART III

The Adventure of the Hansom Cab



LEUTENANT BRACKENBURY HAD GREATLY distinguished himself in one of the lesser Indian wars. He it was who took the chieftain prisoner with his own hand. His gallantry was universally applauded, and when he came home prostrated by an ugly fever and a protracted jungle fever society was prepared to welcome the lieutenant as a celebrity of minor order. But his was a character remarkable for unaffected modesty. Adventure was dear to his heart, but he cared little for adulation, and he waited at foreign watering places and in Algiers until the fame of his exploits had run through its blue days' vitality and begun to be forgotten. He arrived in London at last, in the early season, with as little observation as he could desire, and as he was an orphan and had none but distant relatives who lived in the provinces it was almost as a foreigner that he installed himself in the capital of the country for which he had shed his blood.

On the day following his arrival he dined alone at a military club. He shook hands with a few old comrades and received their warm congratulations, but as one and all had some engagement for the evening he found himself left entirely to his own resources. He was in dress, for he had entertained the notion of visiting a theater. But the great city was new to him. He had gone from a provincial school to a military college and thence direct to the eastern empire, and he promised himself a variety of delights in this world for exploration. Swinging his cane, he took his way westward. It was a mild evening, already dark, and now and then threatened rain. The succession of faces in the lamplight stirred the lieutenant's imagination, and it seemed to him as if he could walk forever in that stimulating city atmosphere and surrounded by the mystery of 4,000,000 private lives. He glanced at the houses and marveled what was passing behind those warmly lighted windows. He looked into face after face and saw them each intent upon some unknown interest, criminal or kindly.

"They talk of war," he thought, "but this is the great battlefield of mankind."

And then he began to wonder that he should walk so long in this complicated scene and not chance upon so much as the shadow of an adventure for himself.

"Ah in good time," he reflected. "I am still a stranger and perhaps wear a strange air. But I must be drawn into the eddy before long."

The night was already well advanced when a plump of cold rain fell suddenly out of the darkness. Brackenbury paused under some trees, and as he did so he caught sight of a hansom cabman making him a sign that he was disengaged. The circumstance fell in so happily to the occasion that he at once raised his cane in answer and had soon ensconced himself in the London gondola.

"Where to, sir?" asked the driver.

"Where you please," said Brackenbury.

And immediately, at a pace of surprising swiftness, the hansom drove off through the rain into a maze of villas. One villa was so like another, each with its front garden, and there was so little to distinguish the deserted lamp-lit streets and crescents through which the flying hansom took its way that Brackenbury soon lost all idea of direction. He would have been tempted to believe that the cabman was amusing himself by driving him round and round and in and out about a small quarter, but there was something businesslike in the speed which convinced him of the contrary. The man had an object in view. He was hastening toward a definite end, and Brackenbury was at once astonished at the fellow's skill in picking a way through such a labyrinth and a little concerned to imagine what was the occasion of his hurry. He had heard tales of strangers fleeing in London. Did the driver belong to some bloody and treacherous association, and was he himself being whisked to a murderous death?

The thought had scarcely presented itself when the cab swung sharply round a corner and pulled up before the garden gate of a villa in a long and wide road. The house was brilliantly lighted up. Another hansom had just driven away, and Brackenbury could see a gentleman being admitted at the front door and received by several liveried servants. He was surprised that the cabman should have stopped so immediately in front of a house where a reception was being held, but he did not doubt it was the result of accident and sat placidly smoking until he was called to the trap.

"What are you, sir?" said the driver.

"What?" repeated Brackenbury.

"You told me to take you where I pleased, sir," returned the man, with a chuckle, "and here we are."

It struck Brackenbury that the voice was wonderfully smooth and courteous for a man in so inferior a position. He

remembered the speed at which he had been driven, and now it occurred to him that the hansom was more luxuriously appointed than the common run of public conveyances.

"I must ask you to explain," said he. "Do you mean to turn me out into the rain? My good man, I suspect the chance is mine."

"The chance is certainly yours," replied the driver, "but when I tell you all I believe I know how a gentleman of your rank will decide. There is a gentleman's party in this house. I do not know whether the master be a stranger to London and without acquaintances of his own or whether he is a man of old notions. But certainly I was hired to kidnap single gentlemen in evening dress, as many as I pleased, big military officers by preference. You have simply to go in and say that Mr. Morris invited you."

"Are you Mr. Morris?" inquired the lieutenant.

"Oh, no," replied the cabman. "Mr. Morris is the person of the house."

"It is not a common way of collecting guests," said Brackenbury, "but an eccentric man might very well indulge the whim without any intention to offend. And suppose that I refuse Mr. Morris' invitation?" he went on, "what then?"

"My orders are to drive you back where I took you from," replied the man, "and set out to look for others up to midnight. Those who have no fancy for such an adventure, Mr. Morris said, were not the guests for him."

These words decided the lieutenant on the spot.

"After all," he reflected as he descended from the hansom, "I have not had long to wait for my adventure."

He had hardly found footing on the sidewalk and was still feeling in his pocket for the fare when the cab swung about and drove off by the way it came at the former breakneck velocity. Brackenbury shouted after the man, who paid no heed and continued to drive away, but the sound of his voice was overheard in the house, the

and his mind formed the conclusion while his foot was still holding him by the hand, and to him his looks returned from this rapid survey. At a second view Mr. Morris surprised him still more than on the first. The easy elegance of his manner, the distinction, amiability and courage that appeared upon his features, fitted very ill with the lieutenant's preconceptions on the subject of the proprietor of a hell, and the tone of his conversation seemed to mark him out for a man of position and merit. Brackenbury found him an instinctive liking for his entertainer, and, though he added himself for the weakness, he was unable to resist a sort of friendly attraction for Mr. Morris' person and character.

"I have heard of you, Lieutenant Rich," said Mr. Morris, lowering his tone, "and he is no less a gentleman to make you my guest. Your looks accord with the reputation that has preceded you from India. And if you will forget for awhile the irregularity of your presentation in my house I shall feel it not only an honor, but a genuine pleasure besides. A man who makes a mouthful of barbarian cantillars," he added, with a laugh, "should not be appalled by a breach of etiquette, however serious."

And he led him toward the sideboard and pressed him to partake of some refreshment.

"Upon my word," the lieutenant reflected, "this is one of the pleasantest fellows, and I do not doubt, one of the most agreeable societies in London."

His partook of some champagne, which he found excellent, and, observing that many of the company were already smoking, he lighted one of his own Marlboro and strolled up to the roulette table, where he sometimes made a stake and sometimes looked smilingly on the fortune of others. It was while he was thus killing time he became aware of a sharp scrutiny to which the whole of the guests were subjected. Mr. Morris went here and there, ostensibly busied on hospitable concerns, but he had ever a shrewd glance at disposal. Not a man of the party escaped his sudden, searching looks. He took stock of the bearing of heavy losers, he valued the amount of the stakes, he paused behind couples who were deep in conversation, and, in a word, there was hardly a characteristic of any one present but he seemed to catch and make a note of it. Brackenbury began to wonder if this were indeed a gambling hall; it had so much the air of a private inquiry. He followed Mr. Morris in all his movements, and although the man had a ready smile, he seemed to perceive as it were under a mask, a haggard, earnest and preoccupied spirit. The fellows around him laughed and made their game, but Brackenbury had lost

interest in the guests.

"This Morris," thought he, "is no idler in the room. Some deep purpose inspires him. Let it be mine to fathom it."

Now and then Mr. Morris would call one of his visitors aside, and after a brief colloquy in an anteroom he would return alone, and the visitor in question reappeared no more. After a certain number of repetitions this performance excited Brackenbury's curiosity to a high degree. He determined to be at the bottom of this minor mystery at once, and, strolling into the anteroom, found a deep window recess concealed by curtains of the fashionable green. Here he hurriedly disengaged himself, nor had he to wait long before the sound of steps and voices drew near him from the principal apartment. Peering through the division, he saw Mr. Morris escorting a fat and ruddy personage, with somewhat the look of a commercial traveler, whom Brackenbury had already remarked for his coarse laugh and undisciplined behavior at the table. The pair halted immediately before the window, so that Brackenbury lost not a word of the following discourse:

"I beg you a thousand pardons," began Mr. Morris, with the most conciliatory manner, "and if I appear rude I am sure you will readily forgive me. In a place so great as London accidents must continually happen, and the best that we can hope is to remedy them with as small delay as possible. I will not deny that I fear you have made a mistake and honored my poor house

by inadvertence, for, to speak openly, I cannot at all remember your appearance. Let me put the question without unnecessary circumlocution—between gentlemen of honor a word will suffice—under whose roof do you suppose yourself to be?"

"That of Mr. Morris," replied the other, with a predilection display of confusion, which had been visibly growing upon him throughout the last few words.

"Mr. John or Mr. James Morris?" inquired the host.

"I really cannot tell you," returned the unfortunate guest. "I am not personally acquainted with the gentleman any more than I am with yourself."

"I see," said Mr. Morris. "There is another person of the same name further down the street, and I have no doubt the policeman will be able to supply you with his number. Believe me, I felicitate myself on the misunderstanding which has procured me the pleasure of your company for so long, and let me express a hope that we may meet again upon a more regular footing. Meantime I would not for the world detain you longer than your friends, John," he added, rubbing his eyes, "will you see that this gentleman finds his way home?"

And with the most agreeable air Mr. Morris escorted his visitor to the anteroom door, where he left him under the conduct of the butler. As he passed the window on his return to the drawing room Brackenbury could hear him utter a profound sigh, as though his mind was loaded with a great anxiety and his nerves already fatigued with the task on which he was engaged.

For perhaps an hour the hansom kept arriving with such frequency that Mr. Morris had to receive a new guest for every old one that he sent away, and the company preserved its number undiminished. But toward the end of that time the arrivals grew few and far between and at length ceased entirely, while the process of elimination was continued with unimpeded activity. The drawing room began to look empty, the baccarat was discontinued for lack of a banker, more than one person said good night of his own accord and was suffered to depart without expostulation, and in the meanwhile Mr. Morris resounded in agreeable attention to those who stayed behind. He went from group to group and from person to person with looks of the readiest sympathy and the most pertinent and pleasing talk. He was not so much like a host as like a hostess, and there was a feminine coquetry and co-decision in his manner which charmed the hearts of all.

As the guests grew thinner Lieutenant Rich strolled for a moment out of the drawing room into the hall in quest of fresher air. But he had no sooner passed the threshold of the anteroom than he was brought to a dead halt by a discovery of the most surprising nature. The flowering shrubs had disappeared from the staircase. Three large furniture wagons stood before the garden gate. The servants were busy dismantling the house upon all sides, and some of them had already donned their greencoats and were preparing to depart. It was like the end of a country ball, where everything has been supplied by contract. Brackenbury had indeed some matter for reflection. First, the guests, who were no real guests after all, had been dismissed, and now the servants, who could hardly be genuine servants, were actively dispersing.

"Was the whole establishment a sham?" he asked himself. "The mushroom of a single night, which should disappear before morning?"

Watching a favorable opportunity, Brackenbury dashed upstairs to the higher regions of the house. It was as he had expected. He ran from room to room and saw not a stick of furniture nor so much as a picture on the walls. Although the house had been painted and papered, it was not only uninhabited at present, but plainly had never been inhabited at all. The young officer remembered with astonishment his specious, settled and hospitable air on his arrival. It was only at a prodigious cost that the imposture could have been carried out upon so great a scale.

Who then was Mr. Morris? What was his intention in thus playing the householder for a single night in the remote west of London? And why did he collect his visitors at hazard from the streets?

Brackenbury remembered that he had already delayed too long, and hastened to join the company. Many had left during his absence, and, counting the lieutenant and his host, there were not more than five persons in the drawing room, recently so thronged. Mr. Morris greeted him as he re-entered the apartment with a smile and immediately rose to his feet.

"It is now time, gentlemen," said he, "to explain my purpose in decoying you from your amusements. I trust you did not find the evening hang very dull on your hands, but my object, I will confess it, was not to entertain your leisure, but to help myself in an unfortunate necessity. You are all gentlemen. Your appearance does you that much justice, and I ask for no better security. Hence I speak to you without concealment. I ask you to render me a dangerous and delicate service—dangerous because you may run the hazard of your lives, and delicate because I must ask an absolute discretion upon all that you shall see or hear. From no other stranger the request is almost comically extravagant. I am well aware of this, and I would add at once if there be any one present who has heard enough, if there be one among the party who recoils from a dangerous confidence and a place of guileful devotion to be known not whom here is my hand ready, and I shall wait him good night and good day with all the sincerity to the world."

A very tall, black man, with a heavy brow, immediately responded to this appeal.

"I commend your frankness, sir," said he, "and for my part, I go. I make no reflection, but I cannot deny that you fill me with suspicious thoughts. I go myself, as I say, and perhaps you will think I have no right to add words to my example."

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Morris, "I am obliged to you for all you say. It would be impossible to con-

vince the gravity of my proposal."

"Well, gentlemen, what do you say?" said the tall man, addressing the others. "We have had our evening's frolic. Shall we all go home and peacefully in a bed? You will think well of my suggestion in the morning when you see the man again in innocence and safety."

The speaker announced the last words with an information which added to their force, and his face wore a singular expression, full of gravity and significance. Another of the company rose hastily and, with some appearance of alarm, prepared to take his leave. There were only two who held their ground, Brackenbury and an old red-headed cavalry major. But these two preserved a nonchalant demeanor and, beyond a look of intelligence which they rapidly exchanged, appeared entirely foreign to the discussion that had just been terminated.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BEATING A "SCOOP."

The Way President Hayes Once Saved a Newspaper Man.

President Hayes was generally counted on as a cold man by the correspondents, but there is one dignified writer of "brevity matter" who, when a Washington correspondent, had need to find a vulnerable joint in the president's armor and succeeded completely. Then, as now, great pains were taken to prevent premature publication of the president's message. At the same time it was the custom, which it is not now, for certain newspapers to print a forecast of the message a few days in advance. One year the correspondent of W. S. Story's Chicago Times learned late on a Saturday night that the Chicago Tribune man had sent an abstract of the message by mail for publication on the following Monday morning. As he knew that to be beaten on so important a matter meant discharge by the Tribune staff, he put in all of the following Sunday trying to secure an abstract for himself. At about noon he got so close to a printed copy that he began to have hopes, but they were dashed to the ground when the custodian thereof refused an offer of \$1,000 for the document.

Finally, at about 3 o'clock, the correspondent met a senator, a great friend of the president, to whom he poured out the complete story of his troubles. The senator didn't believe he could be of service, but finally consented to take the correspondent with him to call upon the chief executive.

At first the president was adamant, though he would not deny that the Chicago Tribune man had stolen a march on his rival. At last, being convinced that failure meant the close of his career's journalistic career, Mr. Hayes said:

"I can't send you to any one for a copy of the message, as you suggest. You can't be helped by any one but me, and I am crowded for time. But, under the circumstances, I will outline the message briefly on condition that you keep the source of your information a secret. You must not (skip notes, but write wholly from memory. I may repeat the exact phraseology of the message in part and that wouldn't do in your dispatch."

Then for the space of twenty minutes the president talked steadily, the correspondent listening meanwhile as if his life depended upon good hearing and good memory. The result was a column and three-quarters in the Chicago Times the next morning and promotion instead of discharge for the newspaper man.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PROVERBS UP TO DATE.

Better swallow your good jests than lose your good friend.

Sweet are the uses of adversity; bitter are the uses of prosperity.

The rising generation owes much to the inventor of the alarm clock.

If vanity were a deadly disease every undertaker would buy fast horses.

The dead march is not necessarily the one that the musicians have murdered.

When the last trump sounds, some woman will ask Gabriel to wait a minute.

The oil of insincerity is more to be dreaded than the vinegar of vituperation.

A good field of corn is one thing a farmer doesn't care to have crowded over.

A walk may improve your appetite, but a tramp will eat you out of house and home.

The man who cannot be beaten is he who holds his head up when he has been beaten.—Everybody's Magazine.

GOOD THINGS TO LEARN.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to attend strictly to your own business; very important point.

Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have the carbuncle, headache or rheumatism.

Must Earn His Fee.

Dr. Payland visits Mr. Goldham, the great pork manufacturer.

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"THE CABMAN HAS BEEN PAID," OBSERVED THE SERVANT.

door was again thrown open, emitting a flood of light upon the garden, and a servant ran down to meet him, holding an umbrella.

"The cabman has been paid," observed the servant in a very civil tone, and he proceeded to escort Brackenbury along the path and up the steps.

In the hall several other attendants received him of his hat, cane and jacket, gave him a ticket with a number in return, and politely hurried him up a stair adorned with tropical flowers to the floor of an apartment on the first story. Here a grave butler inquired his name and, announcing "Lieutenant Brackenbury Rich," ushered him into the drawing room of the house.

A young man, slender and singularly handsome, came forward and greeted him with an air at once courtly and affectionate. Hundreds of candles of the finest wax lighted up a room that was perfumed, like the staircase, with a profusion of rare and beautiful flowering shrubs. A side table was loaded with tempting viands. Several servants went to and fro with fruits and goblets of champagne. The company was perhaps sixteen in number, all men, few beyond the prime of life and, with hardly an exception, of a dashing and capable exterior. They were divided into two groups, one about a roulette board and the other surrounding a table at which one of their number held a bank of baccarat.

"I see," thought Brackenbury. "I am in a private gambling saloon, and the cabman was a tout."

His eye had embraced the details

of the room, and he was now looking at the guests.

"This Morris," thought he, "is no idler in the room. Some deep purpose inspires him. Let it be mine to fathom it."

Now and then Mr. Morris would call one of his visitors aside, and after a brief colloquy in an anteroom he would return alone, and the visitor in question reappeared no more. After a certain number of repetitions this performance excited Brackenbury's curiosity to a high degree. He determined to be at the bottom of this minor mystery at once, and, strolling into the anteroom, found a deep window recess concealed by curtains of the fashionable green. Here he hurriedly disengaged himself, nor had he to wait long before the sound of steps and voices drew near him from the principal apartment. Peering through the division, he saw Mr. Morris escorting a fat and ruddy personage, with somewhat the look of a commercial traveler, whom Brackenbury had already remarked for his coarse laugh and undisciplined behavior at the table. The pair halted immediately before the window, so that Brackenbury lost not a word of the following discourse:

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TO SMUFF VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body are in the same manner as volcanoes. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disorders, Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight rumble of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted the most intense suffering and making life a complete burden.

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Storming of Mission Ridge

November 20, 1863

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THE STORMING OF MISSION RIDGE, NOV. 20, 1863, WAS A MOST DRAMATIC WAR EVENT AND ONE TO DEEPLY IMPRESS THE IMAGINATION.

Chattanooga's peculiar location, a valley with encircling heights, was a scene adapted to spectacular display.

Confederates on the heights and Federals in the valley and on opposing hills could witness every movement of friend and foe. The fortified ridge suggested fortresses. It did not hold them, so the element of danger was not lacking. Neither was the danger to the Federals lacking in the days in blue, who had the uphill end of it.

Phil Sheridan was the stake hero of Mission ridge, looking at it on its tactical side. Of course it was no opera house occasion. There were the Confederate heights crowned with red wide awake battalions and real loaded guns to be taken by the fella down in the valley. Grant had given orders to Thomas and his generals to lead these men through shot and shell to the base of the formidable and await further commands. When the soldiers reached the base they halted for breath, but pushed for the glory or the satisfaction of going to the very crest.

They went to the crest, much to the surprise and the amazement as well of the general in chief, without full authority.

Now, in a battle crisis soldiers can't be sticklers for red tape routine. They look to their immediate superiors for points, and under some impulses never yet explained the men of T. J. Wood's division led off in concert and began to climb the hillside. Soldiers often come to the state of not knowing when to stop, even though going ahead means death. But Wood's soldiers do not admit of impulse alone as the explanation for their unauthorized charge to the summit of Mission ridge. They received tacit orders, and the credit is given to Wood of having said something to set the flag going.

Sheridan's division joined that of Wood on the right flank. His men came to a dead halt at the base of the ridge, as ordered to do by Grant and Thomas, and one brigade even began to retreat from the base under the galling fire poured on them from above. Little Phil was acting as officer of the day of the army and appeared on the field dressed in full uniform. Every soldier knows the contrast between a general's dress uniform and the plain garb worn in camp and on the field—ordinarily. Sheridan rode down the line to bring his weakening brigades into shape, and as he did so dropped a few words for the ears of the soldiers passed on the way. The men understood the spirit of their leader.

Two out of three of Sheridan's brigades acted upon the hints of their commander and followed the example set by Wood's soldiers. They went up the hill, leaving Sheridan in the rear looking after the laggards. As soon as this rash of Federals began the Confederates upon the crest set to work in earnest and fired or hurled or rolled everything heavy and hurtful which they could lay their hands on down the slope. Sheridan found the foot of the slope a hot place to tarry, so he rode for the crest, making for the headquarters of the Confederate commander. He posed as a conspicuous target, and when he leaped his charger, Hensel, over the parapet one of his colonels, who had been up there some time with his troops, hastened to the general and begged him to dismount. Sheridan did so and saved his life, for the bullets flew too thick to miss a man on horseback.

Before the charge began Sheridan had worn a pocket flask in full view of some Confederate officers near Bragg's headquarters, saying merrily, "Here's to you!" The response to this toast had been a couple of shells aimed at Little Phil from two guns known as the Lady Breckinridge and the Lady Backer. There was a sharp battle over these guns between a brigade of Ohioans and their defenders. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and the Sixty-fifth Ohio together cleared the battery. Each of these regiments claimed to have placed the first flag on the works. However that was, they had done the more important part of the business so thoroughly that when Sheridan rode to the spot the few Confederates remaining unslain turned the butts of their muskets toward him in token of complete surrender.

Thomas' troops rushed up the sides of Mission ridge and over the enemy's works with an enthusiasm rarely seen in modern armies. One strong incentive had been given in the failure shortly before this magnificent charge of an attempt by Sherman's army to capture Tunnel Hill, a detached part of the ridge. General Thomas declared that he saw six regimental flags of his army planted simultaneously on the Confederate parapets. More followed quickly, for there was an exciting race between the regiments to get their banners to the top first.

One of Sheridan's soldiers who was present that day in the ranks of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio says that Sheridan passed along the line of the regiment on his way to the left bank to spur up the men, who seemed to be giving way after the capture of the works at the base of the hill. Seeing the eagerness of the Ohioans to press onward in spite of orders, he said to them: "It's all right, boys. When you get your breath you may go on again."

The word was passed along, and the regiments nearest the general immedi-

ately started up the slope, aiding for the work crowning the very crest. Many officers noted the ranks of their regiments and rushed ahead of the line.

Long cheers from distant parts of the line greeted the audacious charge of Wood's and Sheridan's soldiers, and at last the officers of other brigades and regiments gave way to the enthusiasm of the moment and led their own men forward, before the movement could be checked from Grant's headquarters the entire Army of the Cumberland was scrambling up the hill in broken detachments, but with unbroken courage. At the first rush the enemy's line was broken in but few places, but in the end Thomas' soldiers captured the entire ridge and turned the Confederate guns upon their former owners, who had snatched to the rear. This blow following upon Hooker's exploit on Lookout mountain, "above the clouds," paralyzed the defenders of Chattanooga. Sheridan's capture of Tunnel Hill, the last stronghold, was an easy task with Thomas' captured guns raking the enemy's line on his front.

According to General Fullerton, who was on the field as a staff officer to Thomas, Grant was angry when he saw the Army of the Cumberland pushing onward up the ridge. The reason for this anger is made clear by the history of the Army of the Cumberland. General Grant says: "In the general engagement Grant's plan of battle had been for Sherman, with five divisions, to make the main attack, sweep everything before him down the ridge, and when he had the enemy in full retreat the Army of the Cumberland was then to aid in the pursuit after patiently waiting till the fighting was over. Hooker under Grant's original plan was to simply hold Lookout secure, and when the enemy was driven by Sherman he, too, was to join in the pursuit. All the fighting of the battle was to be done by Sherman, and the glory was to be his."

"In Sheridan's memoirs we are favored with Grant's views of the Army of the Cumberland when Sherman first reported in person to Grant at Chattanooga to learn his plan and the part he (Sheridan) was to take. Sheridan



SHERIDAN, ON HIS CHARGER HENSL, LEADING THE CHARGE.

says that Grant told him that 'the men of Thomas' army had been so demoralized by the battle of Chickamauga that he feared they could not be got out of their trenches to assume the offensive' and also that 'the Army of the Cumberland had been so long in the trenches that he wanted my troops to hurry up and take the offensive first, after which he had no doubt the Cumberland army would fight well.' So under Grant's plan the Army of the Cumberland was to stand by and be taught a grand object lesson how to fight, as given by Sherman."

Grant's anger is further elucidated by General Fullerton, who says that when Wood and Sheridan were seen going up the ridge Grant said to Thomas: "Who ordered these men up the ridge?"

Thomas answered: "I don't know. I did not."

Grant then turned to Granger, Thomas' chief of staff, and said: "Did you order them up?"

Granger answered: "No, sir. They started up without orders. When these fellows get started all hell can't stop them."

Grant added something to the effect that if the charge didn't turn out well somebody would suffer. Granger sent Fullerton to the hill to ask Wood and Sheridan if they had ordered the men up. Wood said: "I didn't order them up. They started on their own hook and are going up too. Tell Granger if we are supported we'll take and hold the ridge."

Sheridan answered in much the same words. Wood's men made the first break, and it was claimed, but never proved, that Wood gave the order.

GEORGE L. KILMER

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DAWKIN,
From Correspondent, New York River Grange.

THE GRANGE RITUAL.

An Beautiful Teaching Unrepresented by Most Patrons.

The American Grange Bulletin touches upon a very important matter in the following article. It says: As members of the grange we frequently least of the teachings of our ritual.

What is the best thing in it? Don't answer without thinking. Perhaps you hadn't thought. Possibly you know very little about the ritual—and you are an officer, a teacher in the grange! And if you, with your opportunities and responsibilities, must hesitate and confess to yourself that you know very little about the matter, how do you suppose your new members would be able to answer the question?

Here is a suggestion, not for this week or next, but for a suitable time this month or next, or some other month. Plan a ritual programme. Ask a dozen members to select the best sentence from the ritual and be prepared to repeat it and give reasons for thinking it the best. Ask three others to read the ritual for the purpose of being able to judge which of the dozen answers is best. This decision may be based on the selection alone, on the selection and the explanation, or on the explanation alone.

The important thing is to get your members interested in searching for the chosen things in the grange ritual. Memorizing without regard to thought will amount to little, but the good things are worth committing, even if the lessons they should teach are not appreciated at the time. The getting by heart with the idea of understanding the meaning as well as the order of the words will do good, besides being an interesting exercise and a valuable discipline.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

Some Suggestions for the Weekly Lecturer's Programmes.

Sometimes it happens that lecturers of subordinate granges are at a loss to know what subject to suggest for discussion at grange meetings. We submit a few that will be found interesting and profitable.

In the local telephone an advantage to the farmer?

What is the best for the average farmer, special or mixed farming?

From what may the farmer receive the most education in his calling today?

Have men or women exercised the greatest influence on civilization and happiness?

Which is the best for a young man—a college education or an eight-acre farm?

Is it right to exempt life insurance companies, saving banks and loan associations from taxation?

Are farmers receiving a reasonable return for the capital and labor invested in their farms?

Should country schoolhouses be used as centers for social neighborhood meetings?

How many pounds of butter should a good dairy cow make in a year and what should she be fed?

Should the government or state aid in defraying the cost of constructing highways built according to standard requirements?

Would the importation of farm laborers through the department of agriculture at Washington be desirable?

Farmers Should Join the Grange.

While the grange is making rapid strides in membership this year, there are still a great many farmers who are not members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. More than 30,000,000 people of the United States are engaged in agriculture. The moral, social, educational and financial status of so large a number of our people is a matter of interest to every citizen.

The primary purpose of the grange is to educate and elevate the American farmer. Every patriotic farmer should join the grange and help the good work along, and every other good citizen, as opportunity may offer, should speak a word of encouragement.

A Grange Offered by Women.

Union grange of Southington, Conn., since Jan. 1, when all the officers were filled by lady members, has been making fine progress. At the opening of the year sixteen were initiated, the rituals were taboored, and such degree work has never been seen in the grange.

Two successful institutes were held early in the spring. "John Willcocks" was well presented at the town hall and a neat sum returned to the treasury. These ladies have proved that the success of a grange is secured once it has a live corps of officers and a careful, faithful and resourceful lecturer.—American Agriculturist.

Yes, Turn 'Em Down!

The New York Farmer rises to remark that the grangers should turn down the snuffing, gushing, howling, sneaking, handshaking, shoulder slapping, rib punching, fence building, log rolling, round cornered, wire pulling, nomination asking and vote begging professional politicians who haunt the grange pines in summer."

Unfounded Prejudices.

Those who are familiar with grange work realize that the greatest obstacle to be overcome by the order is the prejudice, if not opposition, of those who could they be induced to lay aside unfounded prejudices, would become valuable members of the order.

Mike—Are ye much hurted, Pat? Do ye want a docther?

Pat—A docther, ye fool! After bein' runned over by a 'thrilly car' that Oi want is a lawyer.—Judge.

Worthlessness of Teachers.

Mrs. Hatterson—You don't mean to say that you have no theories about the education of children?

Mrs. Catterton—No; I have too many children.—Town and Country.

All Sorts.

Jiggs—Hoop meek that mak his wife on a railroad train.

Jiggs—It's a wonder he doesn't use the company for dunnage.

Teacher (to Henry)—"What was the message sent to Early the night before the battle?"

Student—"Oh, Early, and avoid the snuff."

"When a man meets his wife at a railroad station he does know whether to kiss her before all the people or to pretend that he is just a friend of the family."

"I like to ask one thing," said the cross border.

"What is it, please?" asked the hotel-keeper.

"How did you get this steak so hard without getting it so hot?"

The Old Man—Don't it possible for you to go to college without having to play poker, spend money and raise the devil generally?

The Boy—But, governor, I thought you wanted me to take the regular academic course.

Mr. Mills—Will the spokesman of workingmen's committee, "we have come to tell you, sir, that we want shorter hours and—"

"Very well," interrupted the busy manufacturer, "we'll begin right away with shorter dinner hours."

Clerk—Don't this earlier than your usual time for going home?

Berkley—Yes, but my wife said if I came out by the 3:15 she'd meet me with the carriage.

"I didn't know you kept a horse and carriage."

"Ever-!-n-a baby and carriage."

"We've glad to welcome you into our little family, Mr. Newman," said Mrs. Sturtevant. "Our borders almost invariably get full."

"Yes," replied the new boarder, who was not, however, new to boarding.

"I've noticed the same in most boarding houses. It's cheaper than meat, isn't it?"

"If it wasn't for my wife," grumbled the first man at the reception, "I wouldn't be here."

"Neither would I," replied the other one.

"The hostess is a great friend of my wife's. In fact a friend of yours?"

"No, she's my wife."

To explain why his trip had proved so poor a commercial traveler once wrote a long account of how the weather had effected business in the territory in which he had traveled.

In due time he received this reply from his firm: "We get our weather reports from Washington. Don't send us any more. What we want is orders."

Young Lawyer—Your honor, I claim the release of my client on the ground of insanity. He is a stupid fool, an idiot, and is not responsible for any act he may have committed.

The Judge—He doesn't appear stupid to me.

The prisoner (interrupting)—Just look at the lawyer I've hired, your honor.

Mrs. Brown (to Brown, who had fallen out of bed in his sleep): Goodness gracious, John Henry, what's the matter?

Brown (dazed): Why, my dear, I dreamt that I was walking along the street, and I slipped on a banana peel.

Mrs. Brown: That's just like you, if you had been looking you might have seen it and walked around it.

Furnishing of Bedrooms.

What is more conducive to sleep than an artistic bedroom, spotlessly clean and simple? It is a mistake to decorate any room too elaborately, but particularly is this case with bedrooms. The impurities thrown off in sleep should have no upholstered furniture or worried hangings to which they can cling.

Some housekeepers, however, in their desire to be scrupulously neat and clean, make their bedrooms as plain and bare as hospital wards.

This is absurd and defeats the end for which bedrooms are intended, for a person of refinement can sleep better in pleasant surroundings.

The room should be comfortably and cheerfully furnished, though without show or ostentation. The curtains at the windows, window shades which should be large enough to let in plenty of light and air, should be of simple material in some dainty design. Mattings is the best covering for the floor, if the floor is not hard wood. If it is, inexpensive Japanese, or better still, simple home-made rugs of light material, which can easily be shaken or cleaned, may be used.

Brass or metal bedsteads are by all means the best, because the different parts are so tightly screwed together that there are no crevices where dust or impurities can lodge. The old-fashioned snow-white counterpane is prettiest as well as the most sensible bed covering. It can be laundered easily and as regularly as the housekeeper wishes, and it also has the advantage of being more attractive and inviting to a tired person than a colored coverlet.

It is a mistake to have a very low ceiling in a bedroom, but unnecessary to have a very high one. It should, however, be high enough to admit of thorough ventilation. It is needless to add that growing plants should never be placed in the windows of a bedroom, as the earth and fertilizers often give off malarial germs.

Delicate colors are most suitable in furnishing. One of the prettiest bedrooms imaginable, in a country home, was recently decorated in cream and yellow. It was spiced with a very simple design of yellow panels, on a cream ground, with a silver line running lengthwise. The bedstead was of white enameled iron, trimmed with brass, and the bureau was an ordinary chest of drawers, repainted and enameled white, with brass door handles and oval mirror. Old-fashioned chairs and washstand in white, with a pale green screen and lamp of the same color completed the furniture. The washstand stood in a small alcove, with a picture of a Japanese cotton crepe, with a design of delicate yellow, separated it from the room. Before the bed was a soft rug of silk. These artistic furnishings cost only a trifle, in comparison with the average cost of bedroom fittings.

Another pretty bedroom in the same house was repainted in deep blue and furnished in oak, with a few cushions on the walls and a soft rug on the floor. The washstand also stood in an alcove, which had a picture of a little window to let in plenty of light, and a dainty grillwork over the entrance, from which hung blue portieres of Japanese cotton crepe.—N. Y. Tribune.

Dick—What made you drop out of society?

Jersey—We didn't drop out; it still from under us.—Detroit Free Press.

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Investors Read the Wall Street Journal.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. HANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, November 21, 1903.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut, the gallant General Joe, is rapidly falling, both mentally and physically. He will never take his seat again in the U. S. Senate.

The U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Cuban reciprocity treaty by a vote of 335 to 21. The opposition, what little there was of it, came mostly from the beet sugar people.

The World prints figures showing the capitalization and market values of the Morgan and Rockefeller properties. They show that the actual market value of the Rockefeller properties above capitalization amounts to \$484,672,282. The capitalization of the Morgan properties exceeds the market value by \$1,182,841,788.

John Lambert, formerly of the American Steel & Wire Co., will submit a plan to Congress for increasing the country's currency by \$500,000,000. His plan is to amend the national banking act so as to compel every national bank to take out in actual circulation not less than eight-tenths of its capital stock and to empower the secretary of the treasury to deposit in the national banks all revenues over and above a fair working balance.

The canal treaty with the new Republic of Panama has already been made and signed by the Secretary of State and the representative of Panama, and when confirmed by the United States Senate and the new republic then we can begin to dig the canal. The treaty is practically the same as that rejected by the Colombian senate.

It will probably be fought over for some months in the U. S. Senate for political effect, but it will finally pass. And probably the fifty millions of dollars will be paid over inside of six months. It will be quite a check for the little republic of two hundred and fifty thousand people, about one half the population of Rhode Island, to get ten millions of dollars to start business with.

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The third term in Senator Hanna's chairmanship of the Republican national committee will receive the unanimous assent of every man in his party, and the party completes more than half of the voting population of the country. The man of all the 90,000,000 Americans who is most anxious to have the senator hold on to his position as campaign manager for at least four years more is President Roosevelt. The invitation which the President will extend to the senator next year for him to lead the Republican host to victory again can not be disregarded. The Republican party has many leaders, but the Ohio statesman has won the right to be considered the master of all the campaign directors whom the United States has produced.

Governor Garvin is not satisfied with trying to "reform" Rhode Island, so he goes up into Massachusetts and tells them that their last Legislature was the "most corrupt that the State has ever had." Truly, if Rhode Island's governor has got the morals of Massachusetts on his shoulders in addition to his own State he will have to work overtime during the coming year. Even the Boston Herald, which attacks all the Governor's slanders on the fair name of Rhode Island are well merited, takes exception to his attacking Massachusetts. It says: "He tells the truth about corruption in his own State," but Massachusetts, that is another thing. Just give the Governor a chance and he will show "fraud" and "corruption" even when he gets to heaven, if he is so fortunate as ever to get there.

The State returning board has finished its long labor and declared Garvin elected governor by a plurality of 1,308 over Col. Colt. The figures are 30,578 for Garvin, 29,278 for Col. Colt. Utter is elected over Archambault by 881. He received 29,081 votes and Archambault, 28,700; Bennett, for secretary of state, had 22,558 votes and his Democratic opponent, 25,678, making Bennett's plurality 6,915; Stearns, for attorney general, had a majority of 4,573, and Read for general treasurer, 4,237. Last year Garvin had a majority of 7,738. A Democratic lieutenant governor was elected. The result this year would seem to indicate that by another year the last Democratic relic in the shape of a Democratic governor would disappear. By the choice of Col. Utter the Senate will stand 28 Republicans, 10 Democrats. The House will have 40 Republicans and 32 Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of 27 on joint ballot, large enough for all practical purposes.

South American Gossip.

A South American revolution has been for a long time a subject for laughter, the foundation for many a joke in the comic weeklies and many a farce on the stage, but probably no revolution that ever occurred had quite so many laughable features as have been developed by the declaration of its independence by the Republic of Panama. We have all read the fable of the greedy dog that dropped the bone from its mouth in order to seize the reflection

in the water; such is the present predicament of the Colombian Republic. The United States offered the Colombian government liberal terms for permission to construct the canal across the isthmus. The sum looked big to the Colombians but they thought that Uncle Sam was rich and could be bled for a much larger amount. Consequently Colombia declined to ratify the treaty.

The territory through which it was proposed to build the canal was a part of Colombia but separated from it by impassable mountain ranges. The people who lived in this territory were anxious to have the canal built for money considerations, and as a money consideration is stronger in a South American than love of country, they organized a little revolution and declared themselves independent of Colombia. The United States recognizes their independence and Colombia loses not only the large sum of money that she might have had for the privilege of constructing the canal but also a considerable slice of her country.

When the revolution was announced Colombia breathed forth fire and smoke and prepared to go to war to regain her territory and the many millions of dollars in prospect. Unfortunately for her by an early treaty it was provided that in case of war the Panama railroad, the great highway of the isthmus, shall be neutral ground, and the United States is entrusted with enforcing that neutrality. The geographical situation is such that by no other way can a hostile army from Colombia invade Panama. Consequently war was out of the question. But did Colombia give up? Oh, no. She sent a petty governor to Panama and there he met a delegation from the revolutionists, the meeting being held on a United States war vessel, and asked them to please be good and come home again. The invitation was respectfully declined, so the little governor with his suite sailed for home.

Now press dispatches state that Colombia feels very bitter toward the United States. This is very sad. But perhaps the little dog in the fable harbored a bitter feeling toward the stream of water that reflected his bone. And we don't believe that the stream was much worried over his anger.

New Haven Road.

Its Earnings and Its Territory.

New York, New Haven & Hartford annual report for year ended June 30, 1903, shows an expansion of gross earnings of nearly \$4,000,000 amounting to 9 per cent. of the gross earnings of 1902. On the other hand, the expenses have an increase of only \$100,000 less than the increase in gross earnings. The capital and funded liabilities together show a net increase of \$6,550,780 during the same period. As a result the net outcome of the handsome increase in gross earnings of nearly \$4,000,000 is a decrease in the surplus after dividends, carried to profit and loss, of \$178,637. In other words, out of every added dollar of gross earnings, 96 cents was absorbed in the property and its operations and only 4 per cent. was available for dividends.

It is well known that the New Haven by years of heavy betterment outlay has brought the physical condition of the road up to a very high mark. Heavy rails, reduced grades, bettered alignment, separated grade crossings, and modern passenger stations have placed it among the very first in standard of roadway.

The traffic is very largely passenger and the improved facilities have been especially for the better handling of the passenger business. There have been reports that when the improvements now in progress are completed the company proposes to take one-half hour off the schedule between New York and Boston.

Says an Exchange: Connecticut is a state of small and very prosperous industries. But it is removed from coal fields and raw materials. Nor does it lie in the direct route of any through traffic which would give it the use of the returning empty car in either direction. The consuming territories in which it seeks to market its wares are pushing steadily westward. The New Haven road is largely coming to occupy the position of one great terminal. In its operating department it has begun to adjust itself to the interurban traffic conditions which it serves, by the substitution of electric lines for steam lines. The territory covered by the New Haven is owned absolutely by it. The old days of sharp railroad competition are gone. But there has come the largest competition of producing territories, in which the New Haven is drawn into the sharpest kind of competition. It is a competition requiring broad vision and great foresight to appreciate. The prominence of Massachusetts as the great fourth state in manufactures is beginning to be asserted. In the last census she showed a smaller per cent. of increase in manufactures than any other state in the Union except Oregon. Her two leading industries are boots and shoes and textiles. In the former her gain was but 1.15 of 1 per cent. In the latter it was 15 per cent. as against 32 per cent. in the country at large. These results are not reassuring. They call for readjustments at some points. It is certain that no one factor can be as important in assisting a territory to readjust itself to shifting industrial and commercial conditions as the railroad which serves the territory. Especially is this true when the problems that confront the industries of that territory are those of geographical location. It casts some light on the present situation to know that in a recent examination of the New Haven property with a view to investment the report made was, the road is exacting too high rates to offer a good basis for investments in the securities. There are many considerations that may render this judgment unjust and harsh, but the view presented is worthy of consideration. It is reassuring that the new president, Mr. Mellen, in assuming his office lays unusual stress upon the identity of interests of the railroad and the territory moved. If the difficulties ahead for New England are to be solved, it is certain that the railroads must lead the way.

Increase of Money.

If a great hoard of money is a good thing for a country, the United States must be a peculiarly happy condition. According to the treasury statement, the general stock of money in the United States at the beginning of the present month was \$2,724,579,721, which was an increase of about \$1,000,000 in the month. Of this sum \$2,427,894,868 was in circulation, an increase in that item of about \$23,000,000 since the opening of the preceding month, and a gain of something like \$80,000,000 in the twelve months. The difference between the amount of money in the country in the aggregate and the amount in circulation represents the amount held in the treasury.

At the beginning of this month the per capita circulation of the country was \$39.09, a figure never closely approached before. There has been, with some interruptions, a rapid increase in the circulation for several years, the gain, on the whole, being greater than that in population. In the middle of 1893, for example, at the time that Bryan was starting the financial reign of terror, the per capita circulation was \$21.10. Bryan's defeat in that year, and the consequent overthrow of the menace of silverism to the country's financial stability, sent the circulation up with considerable speed, and, save for occasional temporary declines, the tendency has been upward ever since.

The question may be asked, Where in this advance going to end? In 1870, at the time the Republican gold redemption act went into operation, the country's per capita stock of cash was \$16.75. Nor was there any special sign at the time that this was too small. A somewhat higher per capita had been in existence a year or two earlier, but this was measured in the inflated and irredeemable currency of the time. Ever since January 1, 1875, every dollar of the country's currency has been held at its face value in gold. The figures of the per capita circulation since then have been on the gold basis. But the circulation has increased so rapidly in the past twenty-four years that the proportion, based on population, has nearly doubled. And nobody looks for any halt, at least in the near future, in the expansion. The \$30-mark which has been reached in the closing days of 1903 may give way to \$40 by 1907 or 1908.

There was an interesting meeting of the Newport Horticultural Society at their hall in the Mercury Building on Wednesday evening, when Mr. M. B. Faxon gave an interesting talk on "Seeds." Mr. Faxon has had a very large experience both in the raising and handling of seeds and he told in a pleasing manner of many interesting features connected with the business. After his address was brought to a close refreshments were served and a social time was enjoyed.

Mr. Carruthers and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Clark of Newport are among those who have booked passage on the White Star liner Gymeric which sails for Liverpool today.

Bryan says he is as yet undecided as to being again a candidate for the Presidency. If he does not conclude to run himself it is the general belief that his candidate will be Richard Olney of Massachusetts. As Olney was never much of a Bryan man it will be quite a "crow" feast for the former apostle of flat money to support a sound money man.

Cotton mill owners in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts have ordered a reduction of 10 per cent in wages on November 23.

It is estimated that the Maine timber output this season will amount to 300,000,000 feet of timber, the largest in the history of the state.

President Roosevelt always says the right thing at the right time. Here is his utterance in church in Washington the other day: "No generation can claim an excuse for failure the fact that it is not guilty of the sins of the preceding generation. It was a surprise to me—I suppose it was a surprise to many of us—to realize that a hundred years ago, in the days of the fathers, the lot of the poor debtor was so hard. It seems incredible to us now that there could have been such callousness to the undeserved human suffering then. I hope sincerely that a century hence it will seem equally incredible to the American of that time that there should be corruption and venality in public life."

"We can divide, and must divide, on party lines, as regards certain questions. As regards the deepest, as regards the vital questions, we cannot afford to divide, and I have a right to challenge the best effort of every American worthy of the name in putting down by every means in his power corruption in private life, and, above all, corruption in public life."

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1903, by W. T. Foster. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent November 23 to 27, warm wave 22 to 26, cool wave November 25 to 29.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 30, cross west of Rockies by close of December 1, great central valleys 2 to 4, eastern states 3. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 30, great central valleys Dec. 2, eastern states 4. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7.

No great importance is attached to this disturbance except it is valuable to know when the great storms are not coming. Temperature first week of December will go high about 8, will amount to moderate cold wave about 7, altogether making good December weather. Next bulletin will give general forecast of December weather including two severe cold waves.

Temperature of week ending November 25 will average below normal and precipitation above. Immediately following date of this bulletin a great fall in temperature accompanied by precipitation may be expected.

Washington Matters.

Petitions for the Expulsion of Senator Wood—Opposition to the Promotion of Brigadier General Leonard Wood—The Race Question in the Senate—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1903. Up to the present the most interesting debate in Congress occurred in the Senate relative to the reception of the great number of petitions which have been sent that body from all parts of the country, demanding that Hon. Reed Smoot, the Mormon Senator from Utah, be expelled from the Senate on the ground that he is an apostle of the Mormon church, and as such was compelled to take an oath of allegiance to his church as the civil as well as religious authority in the land. Most of these petitions are signed and sent to Senators. They are signed principally by women's organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the W. C. T. U., and religious organizations. In many cases the phraseology of the petitions is identical, showing that they emanated from the same source. Former Secretary John G. Carlisle is to appear before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to counsel for the petitioners. When the petitions were presented, Senator Wood declared that they were out of order, as the question was a judicial one to be decided by the Senate Committee, and that petitioning that committee was much out of place as petitioning the Supreme Court of the United States. Senator Dubois of Idaho took issue with Senator Wood and declared that these various organizations of Christian men and women have a right to petition the Senate and it is their duty to do so. They know what they are doing. They represent the moral thought of the country and should not be discouraged. Most of the public men here disagree with Senator Dubois and believe that instead of representing the moral thought of the country, they represent the narrow bigotry of those who are happy when they are attacking a religion which is not identical with their own. There is not the slightest chance of forcing Senator Smoot to give up his seat, and many people believe that the mere investigation of his eligibility is an unworthy concession to the united bigotry of the country.

President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate the nomination of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be major general, and the question of his confirmation has given the General's enemies the long looked for opportunity to attempt to check his career of rapid advancement. The nomination was referred to the committee on military affairs which will hold a public sitting to hear all the protests against making him a major general. If he is confirmed, he will become head of the army in 1908 and can remain such until his retirement in 1924, thus preventing a long list of older officers, who are his inferiors in rank, from ever holding the position. Many officers in the army declare that as Wood was merely an army surgeon before the war with Spain, his rapid rise was due to political influence and is unjust to older officers. Senator Teller, stating he has no personal interest in the matter, has come forth as the protector of these officers and demands that the confirmation be held up until the General's military record can be examined. The most bitter opponent of General Wood is Major Estes M. Rathbone, formerly director of posts in Cuba, and who are convicted of defrauding the government. Wood did all he could to bring Rathbone to justice. The Major declares his innocence, and says he was persecuted for political reasons. He has a firm supporter in Senator Hanna, who is opposed to Wood's appointment. Rathbone makes serious charges against the general but it is generally doubted that he can sustain them. The Senate will probably confirm the nomination.

Dr. W. D. Crum, the colored man who was named Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., as a recess appointment has been named again among the nominations sent to the Senate. Although the Senate failed on two former occasions to take action in the case, it is believed that the nomination will be confirmed this time. Senator Tillman threatens to filibuster, but he can do nothing more than bring about a general debate in the race question, and cause a party vote on the nomination. Representative Crumpacker has introduced his resolution in the House, which provides for a committee to examine into the suffrage conditions of various states. His purpose is to decrease the representation in Congress of those Southern states which have disfranchised the negroes. He does not expect the measure to be voted on, but desires to keep the question alive.

"I am much gratified to receive the letters whereby you are accredited to the government of the United States in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Panama," said President Roosevelt to M. Bonau-Villars as this representative of the infant republic of Panama was presented to him in the White House by Secretary Hay. In the words of the new minister, the President thus admitted "into the family of nations the weakest and the last-born of the republics of the new world." Panama is now a sovereign state in the eyes of our government, and it will not belong before we take up negotiations with it, for the construction of the canal. Colombian troops are said to be hurrying to the Isthmus to punish the "traitors," but our government will not permit them to land at either Panama or Colon, and may inform the Colombian government that any hostilities even in the remotest vicinity of the Panama Railroad will not be permitted by this government. This would make the suppression of the revolution very difficult, if not absolutely impossible. In fact friends of the new republic can be now certain that its national existence is guaranteed by this country.

Much comment has been aroused by the publication of that part of the President's regular message to Congress which related to the canal negotiations. It was written before the revolution in Panama and has now been cut out of the message. The President says, "High authorities on international law hold that the canal cannot be dug as an incident to exercising the power to prevent the obstruction of traffic across the Isthmus." After stating that in his judgment it is time to declare that the building of the canal cannot be much longer delayed he continues, "It seems evident that in a matter such as this we should finally decide which is the best route, and if the advantages of this route over any other possible route are sufficiently marked, we should then give notice that we can no longer submit to trading or insincere dealing on

the part of those whose the accident of position has placed in temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass." He ends by declaring that if the possessors of the territory fail to come to a straightforward agreement with us, "We must forthwith take the matter into our own hands."

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 1903.	MOON	SUN	MOON	HIGH WATER
	MOON	SUN	MOON	MOON
21 Sat	11 41	6 24	11 41	8 00
22 Sun	10 51	7 24	10 51	8 02
23 Mon	10 01	8 24	10 01	8 04
24 Tues	9 11	9 24	9 11	8 06
25 Wed	8 21	10 24	8 21	8 08
26 Thurs	7 31	11 24	7 31	8 10
27 Fri	6 41	12 24	6 41	8 12
Full Moon 21st day, 11 41, morning.				
Last Quarter 11th day, 11 41, evening.				
New Moon 9th day, 11 41, morning.				
First Quarter 27th day, 11 41, morning.				

E. H. Linn.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

For Sale.

A two-story property on Walnut street near the bridge. Joseph Clark estate on Cross street. A business property on Thames street. Full particulars of

SIMEON HAZARD,

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Sparganett Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y. Office at 535 6th Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., and New York.

Splendid building site of 2½ acres on East side of Fall River, containing magnificent green woods, all the year around in one direction and to block island in another. Price five thousand five hundred dollars.

Marriages.

In this city, 15th inst., at St. George's Church, by Rev. Gilbert W. Ladd, rector, Allen Clinton Stanton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Peckham, to Mr. George Nightingale Burpee, Jr., of Fall River.

Deaths.

In this city, 15th inst., at her residence, 6 West Marlboro street, Mary, widow of John Shanahan.

In this city, 17th inst., Henry H. Hazard, in the 83rd year of his age.

In this city, 17th inst., Howard Bradford, son of William B. and Annie L. Gurnea, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

Passed away, Nov. 16, 1903, Olivia Wilcox, wife of John C. Seabury.

In this city, 16th inst., John Stollberg, aged 85 years.

In this city, 16th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred J. Burns, 317 Thames street, Catherine, widow of William St. George.

In this city, 15th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas J. Tappan, 21 Third street, Bridget Kilcannon, wife of John McGough.

At Oakland, Cal., 15th inst., Henry, eldest son of the late Mrs. Mary Abby R. T. (Gardner) Caldwell of this city.

In Providence, 15th inst., John C. Fraser, aged 77, 17th inst., Arnold, son of the late Roger Williams and Sarah Lathrop Vetter, aged 21, 15th inst., James C. Henry, aged 52.

In Pomfret, Conn., 15th inst., Eleanor, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander, R. Vinson, D. D.

C. H. Wrightington,

Office at BROADWAY, Newport, R. I. Real Estate Bought Sold or Exchanged.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nervous prostration, biliousness, constipation, flatulence, and all the other ailments of the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one of them.

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NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Philip Sachs, proprietor of women's clothing store at Monton. The liabilities are scheduled at \$80,410.

The new state armory at Cambridge, Mass., was formally opened with a grand military ball, at which 1500 people were in attendance.

The annual report of the Yale University treasurer shows that the total gifts for both income and funds received during the year amount to \$300,218.71.

George A. Perkins and James O. Newhall, manufacturers of shoes, doing business at Lynn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$10,351.

Fredrick B. Triffin, manager of the International Tobacco Culture corporation of East Hartford, was appointed receiver of the concern in the superior court at Hartford.

An incendiary destroyed four summer cottages at Cottage City Park, on the shores of Lake Champlain, two miles from Burlington, Vt. The cottages with their contents were valued at about \$1000 each.

The body of a man who jumped overboard from the steamer Tremont in Narragansett bay has been identified as that of Patrick Donovan of Whitinsville, Mass.

Three cottages at Salisbury beach, Mass., valued at \$3000, were totally destroyed by fire. The cottages were unoccupied.

Arthur V. B. Paige of Plymouth, N. H., aged 69, a member of several dialectic bodies, committed suicide.

The oldest volunteer fireman of the city of Boston died at Malden, Mass., in the person of John K. Hall, aged 85. He was appointed a volunteer fireman by Mayor O'Brien of Boston in 1831. He was formerly active in banking business, retiring from active work in 1891.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Frank A. Andrews, jeweler, Boston. Liabilities are placed at \$35,288.

Charles R. Smith, 60 years old, a druggist, was probably fatally injured by being struck by an electric car at Newburyport, Mass. The motorman on the car claims that Smith stepped in front of the car deliberately.

Four members of the sophomore class of Brown University are suffering with typhoid fever at the Rhode Island hospital, Providence.

Daniel P. Sweeney, a Marlboro, Mass., shoemaker, was killed by a freight train at West Derry, N. H. Sweeney had been riding on the bumpers of one of the cars.

Mrs. Parker Dinnuball, 73 years, committed suicide at Fitchburg, Mass., by hanging. It is believed gentleness over difficulty in hearing had much to do with her act.

Dr. George J. Engelmann, one of the best known gynecologists in the country, died suddenly from pneumonia while visiting at Nashua, N. H. He was born at St. Louis 55 years ago, but had lived in Boston for some years.

Myron J. Hopkins, 41, was found dead at his home at Providence. He was alone in the house and gas pouring from an open jet indicated the cause of death, which is attributed to accident.

Edmond Mott, aged 50, was found dead in his bed at New Haven and a medical examiner announced that death was due to accidental asphyxiation.

Anelia Cochit of Barre, Vt., 16, died as the result of swallowing a quantity of corrosive sublimate by mistake.

Under the will of the late Sarah B. Harrison, who died at Brattleboro, Vt., Yale University is given \$100,000 in memory of her brother, who for 13 years was a member of the Yale corporation.

The body of Michael Coughlin, 75, was found in the dairy and of his daughter at Ellsworth, Me. It is thought that his death was due to heart disease.

The long drawn out deadlock over the selecting of a superintendent of Pawtucket, R. I., schools was broken through the election of Maurice J. O'Brien of Lawrence, Mass.

CUT IS ACCEPTED

Textile Unions at Fall River
Vote Against a Strike

SET EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS

Belief That Wage Reduction in
Cotton Mills of New England Will Be
Come Still More General—Decision
to Accept Not Without Protest

Boston, Nov. 10.—Developments in the cotton mill situation, which include the announcement of wage reductions at Saco, N. H., and Putnam, Conn., important in themselves as coming from sections where a new wage schedule had not been generally anticipated, were overshadowed by the result of the meetings of Textile unions of Fall River last night when, by a large majority, the suggestion expressed in a resolution adopted by the Textile council and submitted to the individual unions for their approval, and which was against the calling of a strike, was adopted.

While the action of the union in endorsing the known sentiment of the council was generally expected it can hardly fail to have a widespread effect in influencing subsequent actions taken by operatives in other places where new wage schedules have been announced. It is believed that operatives generally will abandon all thought of a possible strike and follow the course chosen by the Fall River employees as the wiser under the circumstances.

It is also believed that manufacturers in other cotton centers will now feel encouraged to carry out any plans they may have in mind for the betterment of themselves without regard to the possible course that might be adopted by their employees as a result.

Those closest to manufacturers and operatives foresee in last night's developments in Fall River more reason to believe that the wage reduction in the cotton mills of New England will become still more general.

That the men accept the new condition only because they consider that they have no choice in the matter was made plain in the text of the resolution adopted at Fall River, which stated that the time is not opportune for a strike and warned the manufacturers that the operatives will avail a favorable opportunity to make a determined effort to secure a restoration of the present wage schedule. This resolution was not accepted without protest on the part of a large number in each union who openly advocated an immediate strike. What the majority believed to be a wiser counsel, however, prevailed, and the vote showed by far the larger number in favor of remaining at work and hiding their time to secure an adjustment of alleged grievances.

The meetings were not largely attended, as is shown by the votes recorded, which represent less than a majority of the members. The Spinners' union refused to make public the result of the vote in their union, but it is known that the proportion in favor of the counsel was much the same as that of the other unions. The total vote of the other unions was 753 to 267.

"Nuisance" Has Become Profitable
Augusta, Me., Nov. 20.—Big shipments of Christmas trees are being made from points all along the coast to southern and western markets. The total revenue to the people of the state from these trees this year is expected to exceed \$175,000. A few years ago the fir tree was looked upon as a nuisance.

Hub Mayoralty Nominations

Boston, Nov. 20.—At the primary municipal elections held in this city the Democrats nominated as a candidate for mayor at the regular election next month Patrick A. Collins, the present incumbent, the Republicans, George N. Swallow, and the Socialists, Dr. George W. Calvin. There were two Democratic candidates in the field, three Republicans and one Socialist, but it was only the Democrats that apparently took any interest.

Was a Cigaret Fieud

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 20.—Clement T. Mackay, 17 years old, who attempted to shoot his mother, has been taken to the Taunton insane asylum. The boy was brought here from Cambridge, where he was arrested. Mackay could give no reason for having attempted his mother's life, but said he had been contemplating it for some time. He confessed that he smoked as many as 15 boxes of cigarettes a day.

Arbitrators' Mission Failed

Southbridge, Mass., Nov. 20.—At the request of the selectmen two members of the state board of arbitration came here and attempted to effect a settlement of the trouble between the labor union and the five concerns which have locked out union men. A conference with the manufacturers was followed by a similar meeting with the members of the union, but nothing definite was accomplished.

Wanted For Alleged Embezzlement

Boston, Nov. 20.—Governor Bates has received requisition papers from the governor of Maine requesting the extradition of William H. Cole of Wakefield, who is wanted in Saco to answer to a charge of embezzlement. By request of Cole's attorneys a hearing will be given by Attorney General Parker on the question of granting the requisition.

White's Victim Is Dead

Boston, Nov. 20.—James N. Gavel, who was shot last Monday night by John W. White, died yesterday at the city hospital. The police have applied for a warrant charging White with murder. He is now under bonds of \$10,000 for the shooting. Anne Lewis, who was shot at the same time and place, is reported as being in a comfortable condition.

CUBAN BILL PASSED

But F. W. White Recorded Against the
Reciprocity Measure

Washington, Nov. 20.—The house, by a rising vote of 335 to 21, passed the bill to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The dissenting votes were about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, but there was no record vote, the minority having too few votes to order the yeas and nays.

The Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Williams, sought to the last to secure amendments to the bill in accordance with the action of the Democratic caucus, but were defeated steadily. Mr. Williams made the final effort when he tried to have the bill re-committed to the ways and means committee with instructions to amend, but a point of order, under the special rule providing for a vote on the bill without intervening motion, was sustained.

Mr. Cannon received the applause of the Democratic side when he entertained the appeal from his ruling made by Mr. Williams, the speaker saying he preferred to err, if he erred at all, in giving the public the right to express its will. The appeal was tabled by a strict party vote.

The debate began Monday was continued up to within a few minutes of the hour of 4 o'clock, the time appointed to take a vote on the final passage of the bill. The announcement of the passage of the bill caused only a slight demonstration.

Fire at Hotel at Summer House

Nantasket, Mass., Nov. 19.—A fire which broke out in the kitchen of Hotel Standish late last night destroyed that house and the adjoining Hotel Brunswick and Sagamore. Practically all the contents were lost. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000. The origin of the flames is not apparent. The buildings were all three-story wooden structures and burned rapidly. W. L. Farrell, who owned and occupied Hotel Standish, formerly controlled the Riverside hotel, where he was burned out two weeks ago.

Found Dead in Bathroom

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 19.—Thomas G. Morrissey, a contractor, was found dead in his home, and it is the opinion of Medical Examiner Brock that he had been dead for four or five days. Death was due to asphyxiation. Morrissey's wife has been away since last Thursday and returned yesterday afternoon. She found the house full of gas and telephoned to Rev. M. J. McKenna, who discovered Morrissey's body in the bathroom, already in partial decomposition.

Alleged Bigamist Held

Boston, Nov. 18.—Asa H. Josselyn, who until recently was an assistant lighthouse keeper at Thatcher's Island, was arraigned in court here, charged with bigamy. Josselyn entered a plea of not guilty and was held in \$50,000 bonds for the grand jury. The complaint is Linda W. Josselyn, who a short time ago disappeared for a short time, her disappearance being followed a few days later by Josselyn's marriage to another woman.

Preferred Death to Loss of Beauty

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Lulu W. Brennan was the wife of a wealthy citizen of Denver and up to four years ago, when she contracted blood poisoning, she reigned among the belles of Denver society. She felt the loss of her beauty deeply and last October came to Chicago and placed herself in the hands of a "beauty doctor." Nothing was accomplished by the treatment and she killed herself with chloroform.

To Break From Supreme Lodge

Boston, Nov. 18.—As a result of a movement to change the method of assessment from the flat rate, a meeting of the grand lodge of Massachusetts of the Ancient United Order of Workmen ended in the adoption of a resolution to sever all connection with the supreme lodge of the United States. In attendance at the meeting also were many members of the board of directors of the supreme lodge.

Thirty-One Men Killed

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 20.—Thirty-one men were killed and at least 15 injured in a head-on collision between a freight train and a work train on the Big Four railroad between MacKinnon and Tremont. Bodies of 26 of the victims have been taken from the wreck, which is piled 30 feet high on the tracks. Five bodies yet remain buried under the huge pile of broken timber and twisted iron and steel.

MILLER'S 'UNFITNESS'

Urged by Labor Men as Cause Why
He Should Be Moved

Boston, Nov. 20.—The American Federation of Labor disposed summarily of the "open shop" issue, as raised in the case of William A. Miller, now employed in the government printing office at Washington, and the Miller case itself by unanimously declaring in favor of the union shop in government as well as private enterprises, and by petitioning President Roosevelt to re-examine the evidence offered against Miller and, if verified, remove Miller from the service.

Although the resolution adopted presented the federation's view on both "open shop" and the Miller case, the issues are kept entirely distinct. The re-examination of the Miller case is not requested because Miller is a non-unionist, a circumstance formerly urged as a reason for his removal, but because the federation believes Miller "is totally unfit to be in charge of working people."

Resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of the Panama canal by persons citizens of the United States, urging that the Chinese exclusion act be made to apply in the Philippine and Hawaiian islands and favoring women's suffrage and the election of the president and United States senators by direct vote.

James H. McLaughlin, president of the American Federation of Labor, decided to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer to the sum of \$100,000 for a public library. The offer of Carnegie was made under the usual conditions.

CAME TOO LATE

Peace Envoys' Mission to Pan-
ama Will Be Futile

POINTS IN NEW TREATY

Help Across Isthmus Wholly Under
Our Administration—Cities of Pan-
ama and Colon Compelled to Com-
ply With Our Sanitary Ordinances

Colon, Nov. 20.—Generals Reyes, Oquendo and Holguin, appointed as commissioners by the Colombian government to come to the isthmus and negotiate for terms of peace looking to "the saving of the national honor," arrived here last night on the French steamer Canada. The peace commissioners left Savannah on Wednesday without knowing the result of the conference between the peace commission from the department of Bolivar and the members of the junta, on board the Mayflower.

The commissioners sent a telegram to the junta at Panama asking for a conference there, but the Panama government declined to grant the request. It is expected, however, that a representative delegation from Panama will arrive here and confer with the commissioners on board the Canada.

The Colombian generals were not permitted to land at Colon and it is considered absolutely certain that their mission, like that of the commissioners from the department of Bolivar, will prove altogether futile.

There was great excitement on the arrival of the Canada. Hundreds of people flocked to the neighborhood of the dock, but were prevented from reaching the vessel by marines who were landed from the United States warships as soon as the Canada was sighted. The marines now guard the wharf.

Captain Mercurio of the United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie immediately went aboard the Canada and conveyed to General Reyes the result of the mission of the Bolivians. His invitation to the commissioners to board the Dixie was declined. The Colombians also declined the invitation of Admiral Coghlan, who had just arrived from Panama, to go aboard the Mayflower.

It is understood that General Reyes and the other Colombian officers will remain on the Canada until this evening or possibly until Saturday evening, when they will leave for Port Limon.

WHAT WE GET

Additional Details of New Treaty

Drawn Up at Washington
Washington, Nov. 20.—The Panama commissioners, Messrs. Amador and Boyd, have read over the treaty signed by Messrs. Hay and Bunau-Varilla and discussed its terms and provisions in detail. It meets their approval.

From various sources additional information in regard to the terms and provisions of the treaty has been obtained. Under it the United States guarantees and agrees to maintain the independence of Panama. It is understood that this clause was inserted in order to set at rest all questions as to the recognition of Panama as an independent nation by the other governments.

Panama grants to the United States the perpetual use and control of a zone of territory 10 miles wide across the isthmus for the canal, with the right to acquire by purchase or by the exercise of eminent domain any other lands in Panama, wherever situated, which, in the judgment of the United States, may be necessary for the construction of the canal, the provision of its supply of water and the proper sanitation of the cities of Panama and Colon and other territory adjacent to the canal route. Within the zone of territory for the canal and within the limits of the other lands acquired by the United States, the United States will have the same power and authority as if the territories were ceded to the United States and the republic of Panama will cease to exercise any power and authority within that zone.

The United States undertakes to construct modern systems of sewers and waterworks for the cities of Panama and Colon and has the right to collect tolls for the period of 50 years in order to repay the cost of their construction with interest. At the end of 50 years the sewers and waterworks become the property of the cities of Panama and Colon. The republic of Panama undertakes to compel the cities of Panama and Colon to comply with the sanitary ordinances of the United States, and if they fail to do so the United States has the right to enforce its rules and regulations in regard to sanitation.

In addition to these general provisions, which constitute the foundation of the treaty, there are many articles of an administrative character which provide for the exemption of materials and supplies for the construction of the canal from customs duties and for the neutrality of the canal and the entrance to it. Panama is to receive \$10,000,000 and an annual payment of \$250,000, beginning nine years from the date of the treaty.

Surprised at Hurry-Up Diplomacy
London, Nov. 19.—Astonishment was caused here by the signing of a Panama canal treaty at Washington. Such a speedy conclusion of the treaty was altogether unexpected and had evoked expressions of surprise. Contrast is made between the methods of diplomacy of the old world and those of the new.

Arrested on His Return

Portland, Me., Nov. 20.—George H. Allen was arrested last night for alleged embezzlement. Allen was in the employ of a local grocery firm three years ago and was at that time indicted on the charge of embezzling several hundred dollars. He disappeared from the city, but returned a few days ago.

BRIBERY CHARGED

Senator Dietrich Indicted by
Nebraska Grand Jury

POSTMASTER IS ALSO NAMED

Merchant Testifies That He Acted as
Intermediary in Deal Whereby the
Senator Was Paid For Exercising
Influence in Behalf of Postmaster

Omaha, Nov. 17.—The federal grand jury last evening returned true bills against United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich and Postmaster Jacob Fisher of Hastings, charging them with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the appointment of Fisher to the position of postmaster. When the indictments were brought into the United States district court, Judge Munger presiding, and were placed on file, the court merely accepted the report of the grand jury, making no remarks on its contents beyond making an order to the clerk for filing of the bills.

The indictment against Dietrich charges that he accepted money and property in consideration of his recommending Fisher for appointment as postmaster at Hastings. That against Fisher charges him with making an agreement with Dietrich by which the former was to pay in property and money \$1300 for securing to Fisher the appointment.

Senator Dietrich is at present in Washington and there was no attorney or other person in the city last night authorized to make a statement for him.

William Dutton, a hardware merchant of Hastings, testified that he acted as intermediary in all the alleged transactions between the indicted men and after hearing his evidence the grand jury excused the remaining witnesses who had not testified, and at once prepared its report to Judge Munger.

Four other cases, said to be of a similar nature, are being investigated by the grand jury and a report on all or part of them is expected very soon. All are cases in which postoffice and postmaster are concerned.

This indictment is said to be the first ever returned against a United States senator on charges of this nature, and caused intense excitement in government official circles in Omaha and adjoining towns. What action will be taken, if any, to apprehend Senator Dietrich, has not been learned.

The section under which the conspiracy indictment is drawn against both Dietrich and Fisher is section 6140 of the revised statutes and provides that if two or more persons conspire to defraud the United States in any manner, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$10,000, or to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Senator Dietrich was elected by the legislature of 1900 to succeed Senator Allen. His term expires March 3, 1905.

Postmaster Fisher was formerly mayor of Hastings and has been prominent in Republican politics of Nebraska for several years.

Rosewater's Explanation

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senator Dietrich and Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee have arrived in this city and last night all inquiries as to the indictment of the senator were referred to Rosewater, who declared that the indictments were the result of a political quarrel. Mr. Rosewater asserted that Dietrich had a good defense and added that he and the senator had come to Washington at this time to bring about the removal of District Attorney Summers. He said they already had been to the White House on this mission. Mr. Rosewater declared that District Attorney Summers had pushed the charges against Dietrich for the reason that they were politically antagonistic.

Counterfeit on Harwich Bank

Washington, Nov. 19.—The secret service announces the discovery of a new counterfeit \$5 national bank note. It is on the Cape Cod National bank of Harwich, Mass. The note is a well executed photograph, on good quality paper. A few red ink lines represent the silk fibers. The panel containing the charter number on the back of the note is black instead of green.

Confidential Agent in Charge

Boston, Nov. 19.—Confidential Agent Lewis, whose duties take him to all parts of the country, has been placed temporarily in charge of the Boston office of the United States special treasury agency for New England. The investigation at the Boston custom house is progressing under a special commission.

Served His Country Well

Washington, Nov. 18.—Brigadier General Reuben F. Bernard, a veteran of the Civil war, who participated in 103 battles and skirmishes in that conflict and in subsequent Indian campaigns, died at his residence in this city. His remains will be interred at Arlington.

Canadian Police Withdrawn

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Minister of the Interior Sifton has given orders for the abandonment of the mounted police post at the junction of the Klondike and Chilkoot rivers, which has been found by the decision of the Alaska tribunal to be seven miles within United States territory.

Unsettled Workmen Rates Accepted

Augusta, Me., Nov. 20.—At a special session of the grand lodge of Maine, Ancient Order of United Workmen, it was voted to accept the new assessment rates as fixed by the supreme lodge. The vote was 103 in favor and 30 opposed. A previous vote on the question was declared void for some reason not made known.

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